

CITY OF



LANCASTER

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of*

The Medical Officer of Health

*and*

The Chief Public Health Inspector

*for the*

Year Ended 31st December, 1968





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HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

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ALDERMAN P. J. OLIVER

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Acting Medical Officer of Health:  
H. P. FERRER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31.8.68)

Medical Officer of Health:  
J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1.9.68)

Chief Public Health Inspector:  
F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

Specialist Housing Inspector:  
N. L. WILDING, D.P.A.

District Public Health Inspectors:  
B. Armstrong; L. I. Wilkinson; R. O. Booth; K. Hartley

Student Public Health Inspectors:  
R. T. F. Dennison; P. J. Astle; M. E. Jones (from 1.5.68)

Pest Control Officer:  
C. Anderson (to 31.10.68)

Technical Officer - Smoke Control:  
W. Hosfield

Clerical Staff:  
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Public Health Department,  
Thurnham Street,  
Lancaster.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Lancaster for the year ending 31st December, 1968. The form and contents follow the usual pattern, and are in accordance with Ministry Circular 1/69.

I first wish to record my pleasure on being appointed your Medical Officer of Health, and trust that I shall make my contribution to the well-being of the community, as have my predecessors, many of whom were outstanding practitioners in the field of social and preventive medicine. Lancaster is a town that has never remained static; successive generations have left their marks, in architecture, amenities, schools and open spaces, and today's University and central shopping area will be interesting and exciting features when completed. Even more exciting schemes are envisaged, making use of some of our natural amenities. The history of Lancaster is not only written in books, but also in bricks and stone. It is right that we should pay special regard to this, for the sake of our children. How sad it would be if some of the beautiful terraces were allowed to decay to inevitable demolition. 1968 saw the first of what is planned to be a succession of improvement areas. Ageing blocks of houses are to be given modern facilities and many years of useful life; whole areas will be invigorated with natural light, colour, controlled vegetation and space for leisure.

Annual Reports are often said to follow an <sup>inverse</sup> ~~unwise~~ law - the longer they are, the less is read. Nevertheless, as much information as practicable is included, as they form a continuous historic record of the public health of the City - and we look upon public health, as including everything connected with an individual's enjoyment of living. The tables make it possible to follow trends in the various vital statistics, and to pinpoint any aspect of the service which needs particular thought and attention.

The estimated mid-1968 population was over 1,000 higher than that for the previous year, and almost back to the 1963 figure. With the expansion of the University, the population will increase for quite a number of years. However, there was a natural decrease, an excess of deaths over births, and in line with the national figures our birth rate continues to fall. The actual number of births is 150 or so less than five years before. Details such as this are of more than just academic interest, as they do affect forward planning, for example, in the provision of infant teachers.

Infant mortality, once again, was low, and of the 15 babies who died before reaching their first birthday, 10 were under one month old. The great majority of infant deaths were due to conditions associated with pre-natal life rather than the effects of the external environment, that which we set out to control. It is worth reflecting, that in living memory, the infant mortality rate has fallen to its present low level of 22 deaths per 1,000 live births, from 190 per 1,000 live births, and again, the rate has halved since today's mothers were born.

Two important measures were introduced in 1968, concerning the control of infectious diseases. A vaccine became generally available, to afford protection against measles. This illness of childhood has become high in order of importance since the eclipse of diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, due to immunisation. It is not always just the mild inevitable indisposition, by which it is popularly thought - it has a definite mortality, admittedly low, but nevertheless definite, and any child death is a tragedy. More frequent are permanent disabilities, such as impaired hearing, chest disorders and visual defects. The first batches of vaccine were offered to children who were considered to be particularly at risk, and those in the 4 to 6 year old age group. Later in the year, as adequate stocks of



vaccine were allocated to health departments, it was offered to all children under 16 years of age, and the acceptance rate was most encouraging. Measles typically assumed epidemic proportions in alternate years, until 1965, since when the annual incidence appeared to level out. It is to be hoped that from 1969 onwards, measles will become a rarity.

The other measure was the addition of infective hepatitis - a type of jaundice, to the list of notifiable diseases. With this knowledge, this unpleasant illness can be investigated by epidemiological studies (time, place and persons) and eventually brought under control. Already it is apparent that it is far more common than <sup>once</sup> ~~one~~ thought.

We are most fortunate in having a full staff of public health inspectors, and fortunate in having so much of public health interest in this city. The progressive policy of smoke control continues to occupy attention, and of course, it has yet again been possible to examine every animal killed at the Slaughterhouse, 45,000 of them. Only one showed evidence of tuberculosis, a pig. This illustrates the effectiveness of the T.B. eradication scheme, aimed to give us T.B. free milk. Brucellosis is the next enemy to overcome in the food hygiene battle.

I acknowledge with sincerity the continued good work of my colleagues in the Public Health Department, and thank you for your interest.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER,  
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1968

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,413	
Population (Registrar-General's estimate) mid-year, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,090	
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,015	
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,770,267	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6,932	
LIVE BIRTHS						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	321	316	637
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>68</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>355</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>705</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.7	
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.6	
STILL BIRTHS						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	361	358	719
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.27	
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.55	
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	...	...	...	...	...	Males	Females	Total
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	...	...	...	...	...	Males	Females	Total
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
DEATHS OF INFANTS IN FIRST WEEK PLUS STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	Males	Females	Total
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
TOTAL DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)	...	...	...	...	...	Males	Females	Total
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	372	418	790
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	



TABLE I

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER DURING 1968  
CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX

Causes				Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	...	...	...	11	8	19
" " - Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	17	3	20
" " - Breast	...	...	...	-	12	12
" " - Uterus	...	...	...	-	1	1
Leukaemia	...	...	...	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	...	...	...	25	29	54
Benign and Unsuspected Neoplasms	...	...	...	-	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	...	...	...	-	1	1
Anaemia	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	...	...	...	5	2	7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	7	5	12
Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	3	5	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	99	117	216
Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	13	19	32
Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	51	65	116
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	14	18	32
Influenza	...	...	...	4	-	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	30	71	101
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	25	13	38
Asthma	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	7	2	9
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	7	1	8
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	4	-	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	6	-	6
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	2	6	8
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	...	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	7	2	9
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	1	-	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	2	4	6
Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	...	...	...	1	13	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	7	2	9
All Other Accidents	...	...	...	11	7	18
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	1	2	3
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES				372	418	790
DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES				Deaths	Rate per 1,000 est. population	
Cancer (all forms)				108	2.25	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)				2	0.04	

TABLE 2

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS, 1968 - 1958

YEAR	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total All Ages
1968	15	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	9	14	171	214	112	247	790*
1967	16	1	-	-	1	2	2	7	11	18	165	169	116	196	704
1966	14	-	-	1	2	3	-	8	6	15	194	202	134	226	805
1965	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	9	155	185	120	201	698
1964	18	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	23	165	175	142	215	748
1963	24	2	-	-	1	3	2	5	5	18	163	196	128	200	747
1962	22	2	-	1	1	3	-	5	12	19	174	215	121	242	817
1961	19	1	-	-	2	3	2	4	14	12	195	195	157	244	848
1960	22	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	23	161	172	112	206	708
1959	16	-	1	-	1	2	2	7	8	19	182	229	153	213	833
1958	14	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	7	24	154	216	144	187	753
Total 10 years 1958-67	179	8	2	3	10	21	12	43	84	180	1708	1954	1327	2130	7,661

\*Includes 224 deaths assigned to the City which have occurred in Institutions.



TABLE 3

LANCASTER VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968 AND THE PERIOD 1963-1967

Mid-Year	Estimated Home Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
		No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births	Neo-natal Rate per 1,000 Live births
1968	48,090	705	*14.7	790	*16.4	14	19	-	-	15	22	10
1967	47,060	756	16.1	704	11.25	12	15.9	-	-	16	21.0	11
1966	47,100	766	16.3	805	17.1	12	15.4	-	-	14	18.3	8
1965	47,510	753	15.8	698	14.7	15	19.5	-	-	14	18.6	12
1964	47,860	841	17.6	748	15.6	16	18.7	-	-	18	21.4	12
1963	48,460	797	16.4	747	15.4	18	22.1	-	-	24	30.1	17
Average 5 years 1963-67			16.4		14.8		18.3		-		21.9	
												15.3

\*Adjusted live birth-rate for 1968 (comparability factor 1.11) = (16.3 per 1,000)

\*Adjusted death-rate for 1968 (comparability factor 0.73) = (12.0 per 1,000)



COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at mid-1968 was 48,090, an increase of 1,030 from the mid-1967 figure.

Births

In 1968 registered births decreased by 51 to 705, giving an adjusted birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population. This figure may be compared with the adjusted rate of 17.84 for the Administrative County and with the national rate of 16.90 per 1,000. Table 3 shows the crude birth rate in Lancaster for the previous five years.

Of the 705 live births 68 or 9.6 per cent were illegitimate, compared with a figure of 11.7 per cent in 1967 and 9.3 per cent in 1966.

Deaths

Deaths from all causes numbered 791, corresponding to a crude death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population. The death rate "area comparability factor" has been specifically adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions within the City area. Thus Lancaster's adjusted death rate was 12.0 per 1,000, compared with the national rate of 11.90 per 1,000. The adjusted rate for the Administrative County in 1968 was 13.26 per 1,000, mortality in the North Western Region being higher generally than in more favourable regions in the South and, therefore, exceeding the national figure.

Table I shows the registered deaths classified by cause and sex under the 36 main headings used by the Registrar-General, but the relative importance of the principal causes may be more clearly seen in the table below:-

Principal Causes of Death	1967		1968	
	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Percent. of Total
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	238	33.8	303	38.3
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	130	18.4	154	19.5
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	102	14.5	116	14.7
Cancer (including Leukaemia) ... ..	122	17.1	108	13.7
Violence (including motor vehicle accidents)	32	4.7	30	3.8
Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	10	1.4	17	2.1
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ...	9	1.3	16	2.0
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	2	0.3	2	0.3
Infective Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	5	0.7	-	-
All other causes ... ..	54	7.8	44	5.6
Total	704	100.0	790	100.0

Lung Cancer

Deaths from lung cancer in the City in each of the last ten years are shown in the accompanying table, along with total deaths and deaths from all forms of cancer. It will be noted that during this period 202 males died from lung cancer, compared with only 30 females. In 1968 the death rates from this disease in Lancaster, the Administrative County, and England and Wales were respectively 0.43, 0.53 and 0.59 per 1,000 population.

Year	Total Deaths (all causes)	Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus		
			Males	Females	Total
1959	833	114	18	3	21
1960	708	95	13	2	15
1961	848	132	20	1	21
1962	817	125	24	3	27
1963	747	111	16	5	21
1964	748	105	19	1	20
1965	698	118	33	2	35
1966	805	115	18	4	22
1967	704	122	24	6	30
1968	790	108	17	3	20
Total 10 years	7,698	1,145	202	30	232

TABLE 4

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	LANCASTER M.B.		LANCS. ADMIN. COUNTY	ENGLAND & WALES
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1943	Nil	Nil	2.64	2.29
1944	Nil	Nil	2.18	1.93
1945	3	4.29	2.32	1.79
1946	1	1.07	1.42	1.43
1947	1	0.94	1.35	1.17
1948	2	2.27	1.07	1.02
1949	1	1.18	0.97	0.98
1950	1	1.28	0.98	0.86
1951	1	1.34	0.69	0.79
1952	1	1.33	0.80	0.72
1953	3	3.92	1.26	0.76
1954	Nil	Nil	0.90	0.69
1955	1	1.38	1.31	0.64
1956	1	1.51	0.51	0.56
1957	1	1.40	0.58	0.47
1958	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.43
1959	Nil	Nil	0.52	0.38
1960	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.39
1961	Nil	Nil	0.38	0.33
1962	1	1.20	0.38	0.35
1963	Nil	Nil	0.28	0.28
1964	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.25
1965	Nil	Nil	0.32	0.25
1966	Nil	Nil	0.23	0.26
1967	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.20
1968	Nil	Nil	0.23	0.24

It is satisfactory to record that there have been no deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion in Lancaster since 1962 and only one in the last ten years, compared with 12 such deaths in the previous decade (1948-57).



TABLE 5

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	LANCASTER M.B.		LANCS. ADMIN. COUNTY	ENGLAND & WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1943	32	44	54	49
1944	41	52	46	46
1945	31	45	50	46
1946	37	40	46	43
1947	43	41	47	41
1948	24	28	40.1	33.9
1949	32	39	38.4	32.4
1950	38	49	32.6	29.8
1951	28	38	29.2	29.6
1952	32	43	30.3	27.6
1953	24	32	29.1	26.8
1954	28	44	28.9	25.5
1955	23	32	26.6	24.9
1956	18	27	27.2	23.8
1957	21	30	25.2	23.1
1958	14	18.4	25.6	22.5
1959	16	21.0	23.7	22.2
1960	22	27.5	25.0	21.8
1961	19	23.4	24.1	21.4
1962	22	27.2	24.0	21.7
1963	24	30.1	23.3	21.1
1964	18	21.4	21.4	19.9
1965	14	18.6	19.8	19.0
1966	14	18.3	19.9	19.0
1967	16	21.0	20.0	18.3
1968	15	22.3	19.4	18.3

Fifteen infants under one year of age died in 1968, giving an infant mortality rate of 22.3 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate in Lancaster in 1901 was 190 per 1,000 live births.

Peri-natal and Neo-natal Mortality

Of the 15 infants who died at ages under one year, 10 failed to survive four weeks and 9 died within the first week of life. These early deaths were mainly due to pre-maturity, congenital malformations and respiratory diseases, as can be seen from the accompanying analysis of causes of death. The investigation of these causes is the principal hope for a future reduction in infant mortality rates generally.

Causes of death immediately after birth are more akin to causes of still-birth and differ from the causes e.g. infection, operating later on in the first year of life. Peri-natal mortality (i.e. still-births and deaths in the first week of life) has decreased from 47.8 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1962, to 32 in 1968. The fall in deaths round about the time of birth can be regarded as a reflection of the higher standards of obstetric care now available.

No.	Cause of Death	Age
1	1. Spina Bifida with Meningomyclocele.	1 hour
2	1a. Prematurity - 28 weeks Gestation.	1 hour
3	1a. Acute Respiratory Failure. 2. Prematurity.	1 day
4	1. Spina Bifida.	3 months
5	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.	1 month
6	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.	2 days
7	1a. Fulminating Bronchiolitis.	2 months
8	1a. Prematurity - 28 weeks Gestation.	3 hours
9	1a. Respiratory Distress Syndrome.	4 days
10	1a. Prematurity.	14 hours
11	1a. Prematurity.	19 hours
12	1a. Pneumonia. b. Congenital Heart Disease.	1 month
13	1a. Prematurity (31 weeks). 2. Ante Partum Haemorrhage.	3 hours
14	1a. Congenital Heart Failure. b. Coarctation of Aorta.	2 weeks
15	1a. Congenital Heart Failure. b. Fallots Tetralogy. 2. Operation for Fallots Tetralogy.	9 months

## SECTION "B"

### SECTION "B"

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The main work of the Public Health Department concerns the control of infectious diseases and environmental health and detailed reports on these services, which are directly controlled by the City Council, will be found in Section "C" and Section "D".

The present section is related to those health services which concern mainly the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. Although administered by statutory authorities other than the City Council, it is felt that some brief account of the nature and scope of these services will be of interest.

### Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946

Divisional Health Committee No. 2 of the Lancashire County Council are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the following health services, which are available to the citizens of Lancaster as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

1. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children including the provision of dental care, child welfare centres and day nurseries, as well as special arrangements for premature babies and unmarried mothers.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Home Help Service, including night and evening attendance.
6. Immunisation and Vaccination. Existing schemes afford protection to children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Mental Health Service. This provides supervision and after-care for two distinct classes, viz. those suffering from mental illness and those who are mentally handicapped. Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for the community care of such persons, working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists.

A Junior Training Centre and Hostel have been established at Greaves House, Lancaster, for severely subnormal children as well as an Adult Training Centre at Torrisholme.

9. Prevention of Illness and Care and After-Care of Persons suffering from Illness; including health education, convalescent care, prevention and after-care of tuberculosis, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus, after-care of persons discharged from hospital, a domiciliary laundry service, a chiropody service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, and screening clinics to aid early detection of cancer of the cervix.



#### Welfare Services - National Assistance Act, 1948

The following welfare services are also administered by the Divisional Health Committee.

1. Residential Accommodation. For persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, accommodation is provided in the following hostels - Dolphinlee, Laurels, Fair Elms and Beaumont View, Lancaster; the Empress Hostel at Morecambe; Moor Platt and The Hermitage at Caton, and Slyne House at Slyne-with-Hest.
2. Care of Aged Persons in their Own Homes. The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded where necessary, so as to give adequate assistance, support and encouragement, in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible.
3. Handicapped Persons. Registers are maintained for the blind, the partially sighted and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics, may after registration, be provided with occupational therapy, transport to social centres, holidays, chiropody treatment, etc.
4. Homes for Disabled and/or Old Persons. There are eight homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary organisations or by private individuals. These are registered and inspected regularly by the divisional medical staff.

#### School Health Service - Education Act, 1944

The school health service is controlled centrally by a committee of the County Council, and for the local administration of this service, the Divisional Medical Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the routine medical and dental inspections of children carried out in the City schools, various clinics, some attended by visiting specialists, are provided for the correction or treatment of certain defects.

The admission of handicapped pupils to special schools is arranged through the County Medical Officer of Health. Medical supervision of children under the care of the Children's Department is also undertaken by the school medical officers. Details relating to local clinics are set out in the table on page 18.

#### Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs etc. from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston and I am indebted to Dr. Robertson, its Director, for much helpful advice in connection with epidemiological investigations.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as of milk and foodstuffs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is performed by the County Analyst, Dr. Bushnell, whose willing co-operation is also appreciated.

Nursing Homes

The following nursing home in Lancaster and district is registered with the County Council under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936:

Caton Green Nursing Home, Caton Green, Nr. Lancaster. Beds - 35 medical, 5 surgical.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES - LANCASTER CITY						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
I. CHILD HEALTH						
(1) Ashton Road	-	2-4 p.m.	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-
(3) Congr. Church, Hala Estate.	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
(4) 11 Patterdale Rd., Ridge Estate.	2-4 p.m.	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
(5) Marsh Infant School	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
II. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION	Arranged as required at all the above Child Welfare Centres					
III. MINOR AILMENTS	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
(1) Ashton Road	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
(2) Ryelands House	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-	9-10.30	-
IV. OPHTHALMIC Ashton Road	-	-	-	-	-	1st & 3rd Sats. of month
V. ORTHOPAEDIC Ashton Road	-	By appoint- ment	-	-	2nd Fri. alternate months by appoint- ment	-
VI. CHIROPODY Ashton Road	-	-	9.30 to 12 noon	-	-	-
VII. SPEECH THERAPY						
(1) Ashton Road	9.30 to 12 noon 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Ryelands House	-	-	9.30 to 12 noon 2-4 p.m.	-	-	-
VIII. DENTAL Ashton Road	Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily by arrangement					



SECTION "C"

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1968

DISEASE	AGE PERIOD - YEARS														Age Unknown	Total	
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-			75-
Measles (excluding Rubella)	11	24	31	37	23	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Dysentery ...	1	-	2	4	8	37	18	4	5	7	11	-	1	1	-	-	99
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	1	2	-	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection (A)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Meningitis ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia ... (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas ... (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ... (C)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	26	39	45	31	108	30	8	8	11	14	-	4	2	-	-	340

(A) Notifiable to 30th September, 1968. (B) Notifiable from 1st October, 1968. (C) Notifiable from 1st June, 1968.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE, 1959-1968

DISEASE	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	Mean of 10 years
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	180	310	445	400	175	800	284	584	16	862	405.6
Dysentery ...	99	13	9	59	23	35	49	27	107	25	44.6
Scarlet Fever ...	30	11	29	61	16	25	48	14	27	81	34.2
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	10	8	50	1	32	19	5	8	41	12	18.6
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ... (A)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Acute Meningitis ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
" " non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " post infectious	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.3
Acute Pneumonia ... (A)	-	2	8	11	5	22	8	14	14	25	10.9
Leptospirosis ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	-	-	12	2	5	4	3	-	2.8
Erysipelas ... (A)	1	6	-	3	4	1	-	5	2	9	3.1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... (A)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	0.3
Tetanus ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ... (C)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever ... (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	340	351	545	536	267	906	400	657	211	1,016	-

(A) - Notifiable to 30th September, 1968. (B) - Notifiable from 1st October, 1968. (C) - Notifiable from 1st June, 1968.



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 20 gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1968 and page 21 shows the comparative incidence of each disease over the past ten years. Tuberculosis is dealt with separately on pages 23 to 25.

### Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Thirty cases of scarlet fever were notified and clinically cases continue to be of a mild type. Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the twentieth year in succession is very satisfactory, this fortunate state of affairs can only be maintained provided the proportion of children immunised is maintained at a high level year by year.

### Measles and Whooping Cough

Notifications of measles reached 180, which was well below the average incidence over the past ten years. There were 10 cases of whooping cough, compared with 8 in 1967. The following table indicates the number of children in the City who have been immunised annually since 1956.

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS, 1956 - 1968

No. of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed a full course of primary immunisation				No. of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a re-inforcement injection		
In Year	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
1956	462	411	101	968	9	6
1957	481	427	334	752	9	5
1958	689	647	603	1,059	13	10
1959	704	692	675	821	20	18
1960	659	630	642	1,041	61	100
1961	771	727	762	1,022	177	263
1962	679	634	679	1,040	203	341
1963	699	665	700	1,520	805	1,379
1964	788	704	788	1,356	473	1,222
1965	743	680	753	1,503	436	1,380
1966	621	550	625	1,606	403	1,547
1967	666	592	672	1,477	363	1,453
1968	521	473	521	1,457	329	1,442

### Poliomyelitis

The City has remained free from poliomyelitis since 1959. Vaccination against this disease first became available in the latter half of 1956 with Salk vaccine given by injection. The Sabin oral vaccine taken on a lump of sugar was introduced early in 1962 and has almost entirely superseded the injection method. The table on the following page shows the number of persons who have been vaccinated since 1958.

No. of Individuals, aged 0-15 years, who have completed a full course of Primary Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

1958	...	...	3,194
1959	...	...	2,172
1960	...	...	644
1961	...	...	1,142
1962	...	...	770
1963	...	...	646
1964	...	...	402
1965	...	...	968
1966	...	...	695
1967	...	...	639
1968	...	...	635

Immunisation and Vaccination Programme

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (lockjaw), poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and measles is available. This service is available for children at school clinics and child welfare centres as well as from family doctors, but yet far too many families fail to avail themselves of these valuable preventive measures.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is quick, safe and readily available but in any one year some 25 per cent of infants under two years of age remain unprotected.

In Health Division No. 2 at the end of 1968 the vaccination "acceptance rates" for children under two years of age were as follows:- diphtheria - 80 per cent, whooping cough - 74 per cent, poliomyelitis - 72 per cent, smallpox - 40 per cent. Although these rates are higher than for the Administrative County as a whole, there is still much room for improvement. A protective vaccine against measles became generally available in June, 1968, and by the end of the year, given to 623 children under 16 years of age.

Tuberculosis - Incidence

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1968 was 16, 2 less than in the previous year. Over the preceding 10 years notified cases averaged 21 per annum, and in 1915, when records were first started in the City, the annual incidence was about 120.

There were 2 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1968, as against one in 1967.

For all forms of tuberculosis, therefore, new cases notified totalled 16 against 19 in the previous year, and an annual average incidence of 21.5 for the period 1958-1967.

Although these figures reflect a general decline in incidence, there is a danger of too great a complacency when thinking about tuberculosis. In the words of one authority, it is a disease 'which is controlled but not conquered'.

The comparative figures are given on the following page.



Year	New Cases Notified		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
1968	14	2	16
1967	18	1	19
1966	22	4	26
1965	19	2	21
1964	13	6	19
1963	14	8	22
1962	14	3	17
1961	25	6	31
1960	21	3	24
1959	17	-	17
1958	17	2	19
Total	180	35	215
Average 10 years 1958-1967	18.0	3.5	21.5

The following table gives a summary of the known cases of tuberculosis in the City at 31st December, 1968:

			Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	...	...	137	53	190
Non-respiratory	...	...	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>34</u>
			<u>146</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>224</u>

#### Tuberculosis - Mortality

The table below shows the number of deaths registered, together with the corresponding death rates during 1968 and the preceding decade.

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis		All forms	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1968	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1967	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
1966	3	0.06	-	-	3	0.06
1965	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02
1964	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1963	2	0.04	1	0.02	3	0.06
1962	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02
1961	3	0.06	1	0.02	4	0.08
1960	4	0.08	-	-	4	0.08
1959	9	0.18	-	-	9	0.18
1958	2	0.04	-	-	2	0.04
Average of 10 years 1958-1967	-	0.06	-	0.01	-	0.06

## Control of Tuberculosis

Progress in the control of tuberculosis in Great Britain in the last ten years or more has been dramatic. Nevertheless, the incidence of new cases and the mortality of this disease are still such that there can be no room for complacency.

Although the use of specific drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community, there are already over 3,000 drug resistant cases in the country. The disease too often still goes undiagnosed, especially in elderly people, and there are still sufficient infectious people at large to have caused a primary infection in some 15 per cent of school children by the age of 13. However favourable the trend over the last decade, unremitting efforts to prevent further infections among younger people remains essential.

Since 1957 routine tuberculin skin testing has been carried out in school children over 12 years of age. During 1968, 701 pupils in City schools who were found to be negative reactors to the tuberculin test were vaccinated under the B.C.G. programme. Positive reactors were all referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray examination and follow-up. In addition, the consultant chest physicians carried out B.C.G. vaccination on 106 infants and children who were at risk from close contact with infectious cases. Vaccination confers a substantial degree of protection against subsequent natural infection.

One of the most effective means of discovering unknown sources of infection is by mass radiography, and since 1961 a mobile unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board has been conducting an annual survey in this area. Over the past seven years the following numbers of people in Lancaster have voluntarily submitted themselves for chest X-ray:-

1962	...	1,292
1963	...	4,543
1964	...	10,208
1965	...	1,264
1966	...	4,203
1967	...	7,995
1968	...	2,740
<hr/>		
Total	...	32,245
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SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Annual Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. SHAW, D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

(Under the Direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector)

<u>HOUSING</u>	<u>RATS AND MICE</u>	<u>MILK AND DAIRIES</u>	<u>GENERAL SANITATION</u>
<u>Inspection of Houses</u> Preparation of reports on general housing conditions in the City.  <u>Repair of Houses</u> Preparation of specifications and schedules of costs. Supervision of works. Execution of works in default of owners.  <u>Clearance etc. of Unfit Houses</u> Indication of areas needing re-planning and redevelopment. Clearance of the buildings from such areas. Demolition of single houses not included in areas. Closure of dwellings which it is not practicable to demolish.  <u>Valuation of Houses</u> Valuation of houses to ascertain whether they are capable of repair at reasonable cost, etc. Estimation of future life of houses.  <u>Overcrowding</u> Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding.  <u>Houses in Multiple Occupation</u> Inspection and supervision.  <u>Rehousing</u> Investigation into special housing needs which call for priority. Spraying of household effects when necessary in connection with rehousing.	Destruction and Infestation prevention.  <u>INSECT ETC. PESTS</u> Destruction and control.  <u>UPHOLSTERY ETC. FILLINGS</u> Supervision of premises where upholstery fillings are made or stored or used. Sampling such fillings for examination as to cleanliness.  <u>FOOD AND DRUGS</u> Examination and sampling.  <u>Examination of:</u> Meat at the time of slaughter. Meat in butchers' shops, etc. Food of all kinds in shops, stores, warehouses, etc. Supervision of the disposal of food condemned as unfit.  <u>Sampling of:</u> Food and drugs for analysis. Foods for bacteriological examination.  <u>Hygiene of Food Premises</u> Inspection of all premises used for the preparation, storage, handling and sale of food. Advice on layout, design and construction of food premises. Advice on equipment.	Supervision of distribution of milk. Inspection of dairies.  <u>Sampling of Milk for:</u> Adulteration, Keeping quality. Tubercle bacilli. Brucella Abortus.  <u>Pre-licensing Inspection of:</u> Pasteurising plants. Sterilising plants. Bottling establishments. Routine inspection of plants and premises.  <u>INSPECTION OF OTHER PREMISES, e.g.:</u> Factories. Building and civil engineering sites. Workplaces. Shops. Offices. Places of entertainment. Offensive Trade premises. Schools.  <u>NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT</u> Burial of the Dead. Arrangement for care of people living alone under insanitary conditions.  <u>ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION</u> Inspection of boiler etc. plants. Observation of smoke from chimneys. Investigations generally into atmospheric pollution. Surveys etc. for Smoke Control Areas.	Investigation into complaints. Abatement of nuisances. Water supplies (purity and sufficiency of). Purity of swimming bath water. Inspection of camping sites. Drainage. Removals of accumulations of waste and offensive matter.  <u>Rivers and Watercourses</u> Investigation into pollution.  <u>Sewage Disposal</u> Sewage disposal from isolated buildings not connected to the town's sewerage system.  <u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u> Investigations into causes of spread. Disinfection of premises.  <u>FOOD-BORNE INFECTIONS</u> Investigations into causes. Collection of specimens for examination.  <u>PET ANIMALS</u> Inspection of pet animal shops.  <u>PORT HEALTH</u> Inspection of crews' accommodation. Ship drinking water supplies. Rat and vermin destruction. Enquiries re infectious diseases and sickness amongst crews. Supervision of shellfish layings and collection grounds.



Public Health Department,  
Thurnham Street,  
Lancaster.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

So far as environmental health is concerned 1968 was a year of promise. The Housing Bill (now the Housing Act, 1969) gave promise of a greater drive to improve the general level of housing by the repair and improvement of the large stock of existing houses. Lancaster made an early start with the survey of the Lune Street/Derby Road area and with surveys of other areas planned. The next few years will show whether the hope of better housing conditions for a large section of the population engendered by the Bill was justified. The alternative to large scale repair and improvement is the further deterioration of large areas of the City with worsening living conditions for many during the period, and then premature replacement at a very high cost.

During the last few years steady progress has been made towards a cleaner atmosphere and by the end of 1968 Smoke Control Orders had been made relating to over 60% of the total area of the City and 42% of the premises. The need for dealing with air pollution is being recognised on an increasing scale and the World Health Organisation and the Council of Europe have both drawn attention to this need. During 1968 the powers of local authorities were strengthened by the Clean Air Act, 1968. I consider that Lancaster should be congratulated on its progress in this field, which has been achieved in spite of difficulties. Unfortunately, smoke does not recognise local government boundaries so that the progressive authorities may have to suffer pollution from neighbouring areas which seem to be indifferent to air pollution and its consequences, especially in terms of human health.

An interim report on a survey to ascertain the amounts of pesticide residues in food was published during 1968. Lancaster took part in the survey and fuller information on the results is given in the body of this report.

During the year five complaints were received about alleged noise nuisances, which is an indicating that the public are becoming noise conscious.

Good progress was made during the year in raising the standard of hygiene in the Market Hall, but conditions in the open air market remain unsatisfactory.

The maintenance of a healthy environment remains an extremely important function of local government and will, I hope, in the near future, receive greater priority.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the interest and support of the City Council and of the Housing and Health Committee in particular.

I also acknowledge the loyal support and co-operation of the staff of the Health Department.

Yours faithfully,

F. SHAW,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## WORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

The following tables show the total number of premises visited during the year, the defects or nuisances found and abated, the number of notices served, and types of inspections and visits made, excluding housing.

Statistical and other information concerning housing conditions is given on pages 35 to 39.

### Public Health Inspections during 1968

No. of visits and inspections - 7,316.

Defects or nuisances:- No. discovered 553. No. abated or remedied 346.

No. of notices served:- Informal 774. Statutory 78. Legal proceedings Nil.

### Types of Inspections and Visits other than Housing

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	54
Rodent control	...	...	...	...	81
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	124
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	238
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	...	...	...	...	494
" enquiries	...	...	...	...	463
Butchers' shops and stores	...	...	...	...	38
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	21
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	18
Fish fryers' premises	...	...	...	...	4
Food shops	...	...	...	...	208
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	165
Other food premises, general	...	...	...	...	70
Public houses	...	...	...	...	10
Markets	...	...	...	...	60
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	19
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	19
Combustion plants	...	...	...	...	34
Food vans and milk vehicles	...	...	...	...	6
School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	5
Canteens	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	7
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	155
Smoke Control Area inspections (dwellings)	...	...	...	...	2,816
" " " " (other premises)	...	...	...	...	15
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	45
Schools	...	...	...	...	11
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	58
Food poisoning and Enteric Diseases enquiries	...	...	...	...	101
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	59
Meat inspection (Slaughterhouse)	..	...	...	...	633

### Complaints Received

Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	...	16
Animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	5



### Complaints Received (cont'd.)

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	86
" sewers	...	...	...	...	11
" street gullies	...	...	...	...	2
" water closets	...	...	...	...	8
Dampness	...	...	...	...	40
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	1
" chimneys	...	...	...	...	2
" doors	...	...	...	...	5
" dustbins	...	...	...	...	8
" eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	17
" fireplaces	...	...	...	...	1
" floors	...	...	...	...	3
" rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	7
" roofs	...	...	...	...	4
" bathrooms	...	...	...	...	3
" walls	...	...	...	...	3
" water closets	...	...	...	...	9
" water pipes	...	...	...	...	5
" water supply	...	...	...	...	8
" windows	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	15
Foul and obnoxious odours	...	...	...	...	44
Flooding	...	...	...	...	9
Insect pests	...	...	...	...	128
Mice	...	...	...	...	157
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	9
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	9
Pigeons	...	...	...	...	6
Rats	...	...	...	...	188
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	..	...	...	...	20
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
General defects in houses	...	...	...	...	27
Water in cellar	...	...	...	...	34
Caravans	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty yards	...	...	...	...	14
Dirty condition of back street	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory foods	...	...	...	...	11
Burning rubbish	...	...	...	...	9

### Nuisances Abated following action by the Public Health Inspectors

#### Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, etc.

Drains cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	...	44
Public sewers cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	...	16
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Sewers re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes, waste pipes etc. repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1

#### Water Closets

W.C. compartments rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances Abated following action by the Public Health Inspectors (cont'd.)

Various

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	5
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	9
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	17
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1
Animal nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	-
Noise nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	-

Camping Sites (other than military), Caravans, etc.

There are no authorised caravan or camping sites in the City.

STEPS TOWARDS CLEANER AIR

Smoke Control Areas

Ten years have passed since I submitted a report recommending a 15 year phased programme for making the City relatively smoke free. Lancaster's first Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st November, 1961. It was a modest beginning affecting only 107 houses and 639 other premises in the City Centre. During the seven years which have elapsed since the Council made its first Smoke Control Order, five more Orders have been made and by the end of 1968, Smoke Control Orders had been made in respect of approximately 67% of the total acreage of the City and 42% of the premises. Progress has not been as fast as was at first hoped because there have been unforeseen difficulties. The original programme was based on information to the effect that there would be a continuing ample supply of gas coke which was relatively cheap. Also gas coke could be burned on an improved type of open grate which was not expensive to purchase and instal. This type of grate was already fitted in the post-1945 Council houses and, therefore, under the circumstances prevailing at the time, e.g. an ample supply of gas coke, there was no necessity to change these grates. The grant payable for the conversion or adaptation of coal burning appliances was at that time based on a low priced improved open grate, and consequently the majority of householders in the smoke control areas, although they had freedom of choice, chose to instal the improved open grate instead of the more efficient but more expensive room heater.

With the rapid technological developments in the gas industry, e.g. the use of residual oil for gas manufacture in place of coal and the availability of North Sea gas, gas coke in this area became almost unobtainable and householders who had installed the improved open grates were compelled to burn premium fuels which were far more expensive than gas coke, or again change their appliances at their own expense. Because gas coke was no longer freely available, since 1964 grants for solid smokeless fuel appliances have been based on the cost of room heaters instead of the low priced improved open grates. Householders installing room heaters could, therefore, burn the cheaper solid smokeless fuels if they wished. Many householders in smoke control areas have taken advantage of the higher efficiency of these appliances to instal radiators and thus used their grant towards the cost of whole house heating.

The proportion of householders who have chosen gas rather than solid fuel has increased considerably since 1961, and by the end of 1968 about 59% of householders in smoke control areas were using gas. Technological developments in the gas industry in particular and to a



lesser extent, in the Electricity industry, are helping considerably towards obtaining a cleaner air and a healthier atmosphere in the City.

The Clean Air Act, 1968 increases the powers of the local authorities to deal with the emission of grit and dust from furnaces and for dealing with the height of existing chimneys when new furnaces are being installed or existing furnaces are being enlarged. The Act also, subject to certain exemptions, makes it an offence for a person to acquire any solid fuel other than an authorised fuel for use in a building in a smoke control area, or for any person to sell by retail unauthorised solid fuel to be delivered by him to a building in a smoke control area, thus some of the gaps in the previous clean air legislation have been closed. Smoke does not, however, recognise local authority boundaries. An example of this was the incident which occurred at Windscale in Cumberland in 1957, when there was an emission of radio-active iodine into the atmosphere, and this slightly radio-active contaminant was picked up by our recording instruments in Lancaster 12 hours after the actual incident.

Some local authorities have taken no steps to deal with air pollution originating within their boundaries and this is to the detriment of their more conscientious neighbours. The Clean Air Act, 1968 empowers the Minister to act in default of a local authority, and devise a smoke control programme for the area if he is satisfied such action is necessary.

The control of air pollution calls for action on a national and international level.

#### Observation of Chimneys

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made 25 observations of factory, etc. chimneys. The total time spent on these observations was 8 hours, 30 minutes. Of this time the periods during which the various shades of smoke were emitted are shown in the following tables:-

Length of time (in minutes) during observations when smoke was emitted from chimneys

RINGELMANN SHADE NUMBERS					
0	0-1	1+ = 2 Light	2+ = 3+ Dark	4+ Black	Total
Nil	133	276½	100½	Nil	510

The number of smoke nuisances recorded and action taken were as follows:-

Nuisances recorded	Verbal Warnings given	Written Notices sent	Legal Proceedings
1	1	-	-

#### Inspection of Combustion Plants in Factories, etc.

Thirty-four routine inspections of combustion plants were made during the year.



### Measurement of Air Pollution

The average daily concentration of smoke in the atmosphere during each month is shown in Table I and the average daily amount of sulphur dioxide is given in Table II. Table III shows the average daily deposit of solid matter in tons per square mile each month. The block graph shows the average daily deposit throughout the year.

Average Daily Concentration of Smoke in the Atmosphere  
in microgrammes per cubic metre

Month	P.H. Dept.	Ripley School	Christ Church School	Museum
January ...	96	42	107	105
February ...	135	108	152	137
March ...	94	74	106	118
April ...	56	38	58	61
May ...	45	24	41	70
June ...	35	17	23	41
July ...	29	13	21	32
August ...	27	13	19	36
September ...	40	25	31	71
October ...	81	59	71	48
November ...	79	57	69	117
December ...	120	107	106	136

TABLE II

Sulphur Dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre

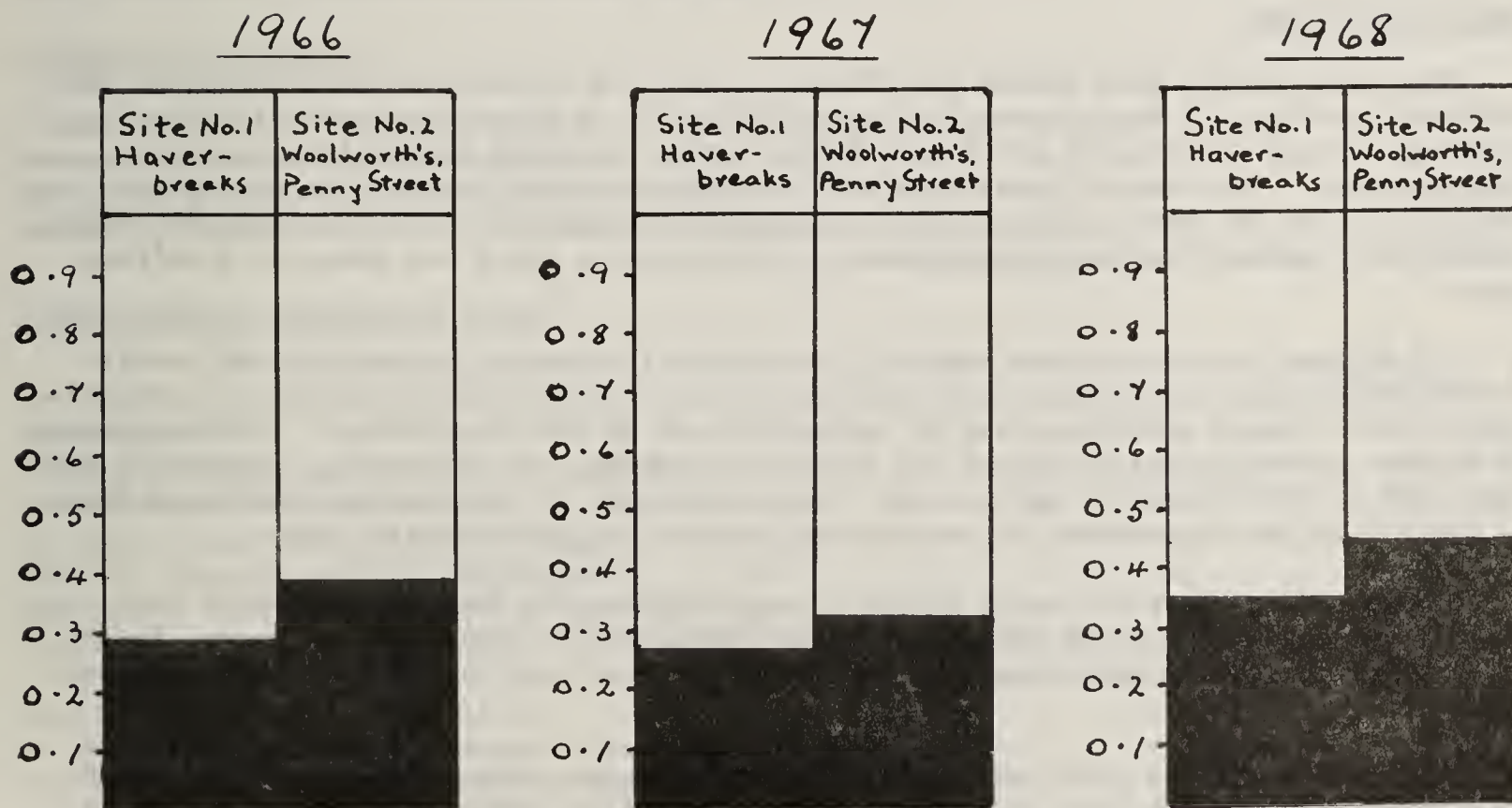
Month	P.H. Dept.	Ripley School	Christ Church School	Museum
January ...	107	37	111	125
February ...	162	121	132	182
March ...	131	102	141	160
April ...	93	56	91	105
May ...	82	56	83	114
June ...	76	24	55	94
July ...	102	47	70	71
August ...	47	35	45	69
September ...	78	76	61	38
October ...	91	63	73	117
November ...	156	112	94	157
December ...	152	135	117	184

TABLE III

Average Daily Deposited Matter. Tons per square mile per day.

Month	Site No. 1 Haverbreaks	Site No. 2 Woolworths, Penny Street
January ...	0.179	0.377
February ...	0.112	0.302
March ...	0.236	0.575
April ...	0.251	0.332
May ...	0.138	0.427
June ...	0.214	0.641
July ...	0.266	0.406
August ...	0.533	*
September ...	0.668	*
October ...	0.860	*
November ...	0.473	*
December ...	0.158	*

\* Deposit gauge temporarily out of action.





## NOISE NUISANCES

Five complaints alleging nuisances from noise were received by the Department during the year. One concerned noise from industrial premises. Following investigations the Department came to the conclusion that there were insufficient grounds for further action.

Three complaints concerned noise from neighbours' radios and informal action resulted in abatement.

The last complaint concerned barking from dogs kept in a house most of the day. The dogs had, however, been removed before the complaint was made.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises = 3. Types of offensive trades:-

Fellmongers	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	1

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

Number of premises in the district, in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	4
Number of inspections	... ..	2
Number of samples taken	... ..	-

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### General Situation

The main housing task facing the City at present is the renovation of areas of sub-standard dwellings. The alternative to renovation is to allow the houses in these areas to further deteriorate until they become unfit for human habitation, and then replace them. The cost of demolition and replacement would, however, be relatively high and during the period of run-down the occupants would have to live under worsening conditions - perhaps for many years because deterioration would not occur at a uniform rate.

As it does not pay private owners of residential property to demolish and rebuild houses on the site, and because the land is likely to be in several ownerships, redevelopment would almost certainly have to be carried out by the City Council. This is likely to have an effect on the rates and the Council's general rent structure. Because of the high cost of redevelopment, as distinct from development of virgin land, there has been no demolition and replacement of residential property by private developers.

It is evident from the small number of applications for improvement grants that private landlords have up to now been offered insufficient inducement to improve their houses, and controlled rents have, in the main, not been high enough to pay for adequate repairs.

The Government has given careful consideration to the widespread deterioration of existing houses and the cost of allowing deterioration to continue. In consequence, a White Paper entitled "Old Houses into New Homes" was published during 1968, and this was followed by the Housing Bill (now the Housing Act, 1969). Financial grants for the



improvement of houses are increased and financial assistance is available, under certain conditions, for repairs. Provision is made for controlled rents to be transmuted into regulated rents. Nationally, therefore, a greater impetus is to be given to the repair and improvement of houses.

Locally, a start was made by a survey of the Lune Street/Derby Road area. A report on this area was published in September, 1968, and indicated that all the 181 houses in the area needed repair or improvement, but only 9 were unfit at the time. The estimated costs of renovating the houses varied between £52 and £1,300, and in nearly all cases this was within the present value of £3,100 required to build a new house in 15 years' time.

Towards the end of 1968, a survey of Lune Road/Briery Street area was commenced. The information obtained from these surveys clearly indicates that a much more vigorous drive is needed to improve the thousands of older houses in the City.

There was no statutory overcrowding in the City during 1968, and although there were a few exceptions, generally speaking, houses in multiple occupation were maintained at a reasonable level.

Statistical information concerning the number of inspections and visits made, the conditions found, and the action taken is given in the following tables.

#### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

##### Inspections and Visits

Number of initial inspections of houses	...	...	...	19
Number of above houses found to be in multiple occupation	...			7
Total number of inspections made during 1968	...	...		418

##### Manner of Occupation

Houses on initial inspection found to contain more than one letting				5
Number of separate lettings in these houses	...	...		15
Number of persons living in these lettings	...	...	...	23
Number of houses on initial inspection found to be used for board and lodging				2

##### Unsatisfactory Conditions Found

				<u>No. of Lettings</u>
Overcrowded	...	...	...	Nil
Inadequate lighting (natural or artificial)	..	...	...	Nil
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	Nil
No water supply within the letting	...	...	...	2
Lack of personal washing facilities	...	...	...	8
Inadequate drainage or sanitary conveniences	...	...		Nil
Inadequate facilities for the storage, preparation or cooking of food, and disposal of waste water				15
Lack of space heating facilities	...	...	...	Nil
No satisfactory means of escape from fire	...	...	...	5
Lacking proper control and management	...	...	...	Nil

### Action Taken

Notices to abate overcrowding	...	...	...	...	Nil
Formal notices served for execution of works	...	...	...	...	6
Informal notices served for execution of works	...	...	...	...	5
Management Order made	...	...	...	...	Nil
Management Order revoked	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Unsatisfactory Conditions Remedied

Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	Nil
Lighting improved or provided	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation improved or provided	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply provided within the letting	...	...	...	...	5
Appliances installed for providing hot water	...	...	...	...	20
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	1
Baths installed	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	5
Food storage facilities provided	...	...	...	...	22
Cookers provided	...	...	...	...	5
Space heating appliances fixed	...	...	...	...	-
Means of escape from fire provided	...	...	...	...	6
Houses reverted to single occupation	...	...	...	...	15

### Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the City.

### Rehousing by the City Council

During 1968, the Housing Department rehoused 201 households who were living in rooms.

### HOUSING - GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

#### Houses without Internal Piped Supply of Water, etc.

(a)	Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply	Nil
(b)	Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation	Nil
	...	...

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Houses inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	...	665
Number found to be in need of repair and repairable at reasonable expense	...	92
Number not repairable at reasonable expense	...	17
Houses inspected for the purpose of granting mortgages or improvement grants, etc.	...	76
Number of re-inspections	...	619



### Notices Served for Housing Matters

Formal notices under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	25
Informal notices	...	...	83
Verbal requests for repairs	...	...	15
Notices to owners concerning lack of information in rent books			Nil

### Result of Action

Number of houses repaired	...	...	...	...	30
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### Repairs to Dwellings

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed	...	...	...	18
External walls rebuilt or repointed	...	...	...	6
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Ceilings replastered or repaired	...	...	...	2
Internal walls replastered or repaired	...	...	...	17
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Chimney stacks rebuilt	...	...	...	1
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	1

### SLUM CLEARANCE DURING 1968

#### Demolition and Closure of Dwellings during 1968

Unfit houses demolished during the year	...	...	...	-
Number of families rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes				-
Number of persons rehoused from houses in confirmed Slum Clearance Schemes				-
Houses closed during the year	...	...	...	5
Number of persons rehoused from these houses	..	...	...	21
Dwellings, which were parts of buildings, closed	...	...		-
Number of persons rehoused from these dwellings	...	...		-

### HOUSES IMPROVED WITH THE HELP OF FINANCIAL GRANTS

The City Architect has kindly supplied the following information with respect to the improvement of dwellings and provision of new dwellings:

#### Discretionary Grants

Total number of schemes submitted to the Council	...	...	5
Number of dwellings affected by the schemes	...	...	4
Number of schemes completed by the end of the year	...	...	5
Additional dwellings provided	...	...	-

#### Standard Grants

Applications submitted to local authority to full standard	...	158
Applications approved by local authority to full standard	...	155
Work completed	...	131



### NEW DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

					<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
By the City Council	...	...	...	...	29	-
By private persons	...	...	...	...	<u>142</u>	<u>-</u>
					<u>171</u>	<u>-</u>

### OVERCROWDING

#### Housing Act, 1936, Part IV

Only one case of statutory overcrowding came to the notice of the Health Department during the year. The present standard for overcrowding was prescribed in 1935, and is far too low for 1969.

### SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Information concerning the present sanitary, drinking, and washing arrangements etc. in the schools is given below:-

TABLE I

Total number of schools in the City	...	...	37
Number with fresh water closets only	...	...	37
" " unsatisfactory yard surfaces	..	...	2
" " inadequate washing facilities	..	...	19
" " inadequate drinking facilities	...	...	-

### PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

No conditions were recorded which would necessitate the City Council taking action.

### SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND REFUSE COLLECTION

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information concerning improvements to the sewerage system and refuse collection:

#### Sewerage System - New Sewers Laid

58 yards	Combined 9" sewer.
243 "	9" S.W. sewer.
139 "	9" F.W. "

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

A seven day collection of refuse was maintained during 1968. The following tables show the number of dustbins emptied weekly, and the estimated weight of refuse collected in tons per annum, including a summary of salvage collection:-

Total No. of Dustbins Emptied (weekly)	Estimated Weight of Domestic Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)	Estimated Weight of Trade Refuse Collected (in tons) (per annum)
19,100	19,095	105

### SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR

Waste Paper		Textiles		Metals		Bottles & Jars		Miscellaneous	
Weight Tons	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £	Weight t. c.	Value £
163	1,522	- 12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and Milk and Dairies Regulations

### Milk Supply: Supervision and Distribution

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960  
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960  
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Information concerning the number of licences issued under the afore-mentioned Regulations during 1968 is given below:-

Untreated Milk:      Bottling Nil.      Dealers other than bottlers 38.  
Pasteurised Milk:    Pasteurising Plant Nil.      Dealers 75.  
Sterilised Milk:      Dealers 53.

### SAMPLING OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ETC. TESTS

#### Sampling of Milk for Good Keeping Quality and for Evidence of Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given on page 41.



### Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests

	Untreated Milk	Pasteurised Milk
Total number taken           ...   ...	30	14
Number Satisfactory           ...   ...	27	14
Number Unsatisfactory       ...   ...	3	-
No result                       ...   ...	-	1
Percentage Unsatisfactory ..   ...	10.00%	-

### Samples of Milk taken for Phosphatase Tests

						Pasteurised Milk
Total number taken	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	-
No result	...	...	...	...	...	-

Samples of Milk taken for Turbidity Tests: Number taken 1.  
Results: Satisfactory.

# BRUCELLA ABORTUS

	No. of Samples Raw Milk	Positive			Negative	Equivocal
		Ring Test	Culture Test	Biological Test		
Ring Test	125	12	5	3	110	3

Action taken:- Two of the animals affected were from a farm in the City. The farmer was notified of the results and advised not to sell the milk for human consumption unless it was first heat treated. He sold the cows.

The other animal was from a farm outside the City and the local authority concerned was notified.

# BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

## Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
18	12	6	-	-	11	1	1	5



### Chemical Examination

None of the 7 samples of ice cream sent for analysis contained less than the legal minimum of 5 per cent fat.

Table showing Fat Content:

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5%	5% - 7.5%	7.5 - 10%	Over 10%
7	-	6	1	-

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

The table below gives information concerning the results of routine bacteriological examination of food. There is no legal standard for assessing whether a food is hygienically satisfactory when sold to the consumer, but an arbitrary standard has been agreed with the Public Laboratory Service. For a sample to be deemed hygienically satisfactory it should have:

#### Cooked Foods:

Less than 100,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
Less than 50,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.  
Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 1 gramme.  
Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

#### Raw Meat Products:

Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
Less than 5,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
Faecal coli should be absent in 0.01 gramme.  
Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.  
Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

#### Deep Frozen Raw Meat Products:

Less than 500,000 organisms per gramme at 37°C.  
Less than 2,000,000 organisms per gramme at 22°C.  
Faecal coli should be absent in 0.1 gramme.  
Staphylococci coagulase + absent in 0.1 gramme.  
Salmonella absent in 50 grammes.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs:

Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacon ... ..	2	-	2
Beef Paste ... ..	1	1	-
Butter ... ..	1	1	-
Cakes, Cream .. ...	5	3	2
Chicken and Mushroom Pie	1	1	-
Chicken Pieces.. ...	1	1	-
Cheese ... ..	3	2	1
Cream ... ..	1	1	-
Custard Mix ... ..	1	1	-
Desiccated Coconut ...	1	1	-
Dried Fruit ... ..	5	5	-

Cont'd.

## Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs (cont'd.)

Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Dried Vegetables ...	2	1	1
Egg ... ..	1	1	-
Fish ... ..	2	2	-
Gravy ... ..	1	1	-
Meat, Cooked .. ...	18	11	7
" Tinned .. ...	14	4	10
Meat Pie ... ..	1	-	1
Meat and Potato Pie ...	3	3	-
Milk Puddings .. ...	1	1	-
Pie with Egg .. ...	1	1	-
Pork Pie ... ..	3	2	1
Sauce ... ..	1	1	-
Sausage, Beef .. ...	1	-	1
" Pork .. ...	4	-	4
" Roll .. ...	1	1	-
Shellfish ... ..	3	1	2
Soup Powder ... ..	5	5	-
Tea ... ..	1	1	-
Teacake ... ..	1	-	1
Tomato, Tinned.. ...	1	1	-
Trifle ... ..	1	1	-
Vegetables ... ..	2	2	-
Ice Lollies ... ..	2	2	-
Totals	92	59	33

Approximately 36% of foods sent for bacteriological examination were below standard. This is obviously far too high.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars of meat inspection at the Abattoir carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year:

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Abattoir

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Numbered killed ... ..	4,650	1,039	27	20,197	16,921
Number inspected ... ..	4,650	1,039	27	20,197	16,921
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	11	7	42	57
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,108	899	4	2,026	683
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	67.05%	87.58%	40.74%	10.24%	4.37%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	.006%
Cystercercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-



Total Units Killed and Inspected:

		Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1956	...	31,390	696	22,658	23,979	78,723
1957	...	33,040	417	21,966	25,719	81,142
1958	...	35,940	242	24,184	29,547	89,913
1959	...	31,070	360	34,286	29,304	95,020
1960	...	35,140	387	32,620	29,106	97,253
1961	...	42,290	471	42,616	31,884	117,261
1962	...	44,150	666	39,610	32,853	117,279
1963	...	55,800	654	39,814	34,488	130,756
1964	...	42,550	369	36,874	36,345	116,138
1965	...	40,420	270	36,126	40,245	117,061
1966	...	46,940	276	43,084	41,373	131,673
1967	...	53,970	522	49,470	41,880	145,842
1968	...	56,890	81	40,394	50,763	148,128

For conversion from animals killed and inspected to inspection units the following equivalents are used:

One cattle beast	...	10 units
One calf	...	3 "
One sheep	...	2 "
One pig	...	3 "

Amount of Meat Condemned by Weight:

(a) <u>For Tuberculosis</u>				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Calves	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Sheep	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Pigs	...	...	...	-	-	3	16
				-	-	3	16
(b) <u>For Other Conditions</u>				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	...	...	...	19	8	0	5
Calves	...	...	...	-	4	2	18
Sheep	...	...	...	3	5	3	19
Pigs	...	...	...	4	10	1	17
				27	9	0	3

Particulars of Other Foodstuffs Condemned during 1968

Two hundred and thirty-eight visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food, and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Tinned Food

				Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	218	-	10	2	12
" Milk	...	...	...	19	-	-	-	16
" Fish	...	...	...	36	-	-	-	25
" Fruit	...	...	...	614	-	8	1	12
" Vegetables	..	...	...	667	-	4	0	22
" Miscellaneous	...	...	...	77	-	-	2	12
				1,631	1	4	0	15



### Other Condemned Foods

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	-	2	0	15
Butter	...	...	...	-	1	2	22
Fish, Fresh	...	...	...	-	-	2	0
Fruit	...	...	...	-	18	1	2
Meat, Cooked	..	...	...	-	2	0	26
" Fresh	...	...	...	-	2	1	8
Vegetables, Fresh	...	...	...	2	0	1	24
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	-	-	1	4
				<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>

### Routine Inspection of Food Premises

The following routine inspections of food premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1968:-

Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	21
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	38
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	18
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	60
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	70
Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	17
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	165
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	208
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	6

### Improvements and Repairs Executed in Food Premises following action by the Public Health Inspectors

Walls repaired or redecorated	...	...	...	3
Ceilings repaired or redecorated	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or recovered	...	...	...	4
Provision of soap and towels	...	...	...	2
Premises and equipment cleaned	...	...	...	2
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	...	...	...	1
Provision of hot and cold water	...	...	...	1
Lighting improved	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided	...	...	...	1
Additional ventilation provided	...	...	...	1

### Market Hall and Church Street Market

Work on modernising the Market Hall to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations continued during 1968.

No improvements were made during the year in the way food is handled in the Church Street market.

# Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for Adulteration, etc.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year:-

MILK		
Number of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Informal -	-	-
Formal 44	44	-

			Milk Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Water
Average for the year	...	...	3.94%	8.66%	87.40%
Presumed legal standard	...	...	3.00%	8.50%	88.50%

## Analysis of Other Food and Drugs

Samples of the following foods were submitted for analysis during the year:-

Food or Drug	No. of Samples Taken	Not Genuine	Food or Drug	No. of Samples Taken	Not Genuine
Black Pudding	1	-	Meat and Potato Pie	3	2(c)
Brandy	1	-	Milk Chocolate Fingers	1	1(d)
Butter	1	-	Minced Beef in Gravy	1	-
Cabbage	1	-	Mushroom Soup	1	-
Chiffon Dessert	1	-	Polony	1	-
Cooked Meats	3	1(a)	Pork Pies	1	-
Full Cream Milk Food	1	-	Ready Mixed Sweet	1	1(e)
Gin	1	-	Ruby Wine	1	-
Grapefruit	1	-	Rum	1	-
Ham and Tongue Paste	1	-	Sausages	5	1(f)
Ice Lollies	2	-	Sherry	1	-
Jam	2	-	Soft Drinks	2	1(g)
Lemon Cheese	1	1(b)	Soup Mixes	2	-
Lemon Tea Mix	1	-	Sweets	5	1(h)
Margarine	2	-	Whisky	2	-

(a) Stuffed Pork Roll.	List of ingredients included the wording "emulsified salts". Should be designated as emulsifying salts.	Packers notified.
(b) Lemon Cheese.	Sugar not declared in voluntary list of ingredients.	Manufacturers communicated with.
(c) Meat and Potato Pies.	Meat content 10.4% and 10.6% respectively. Minimum meat content (since June, 1968) should be 12.5%.	Vendors interviewed and cautioned.
(d) Milk Chocolate Fingers.	Sample showed insect damage.	Manufacturer cautioned.
(e) Ready Mixed Sweet.	Contained approximately half a milligram of particles of carbonised sugar.	Manufacturer and complainant informed.
(f) Sausages.	Meat content 73%. Contained 270 p.p.m. of sulphate preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide without declaration).	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
(g) Soft Drink.	Contained traces of foreign matter.	Cartoner cautioned and complainant informed.
(h) Caramel Toffee.	Contained live larvae of Cocoa Moth.	Prosecution pending.



## PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS

A systematic survey covering England and Wales regarding the contamination of foodstuffs by pesticide residues was carried out between the 1st August, 1966, and the 31st July, 1967. An interim report on this survey was published during 1968.

The principal objectives of the survey was to find out the extent to which foodstuffs in common use were in fact being contaminated, and to obtain a reliable indication of the levels of such contamination. The local authorities participating in the scheme agreed that by avoiding duplication of sampling and by sharing costs, they would be enabled to carry out this part of the work more economically: 233 local authorities took part in the survey and Lancaster was one of them.

The number of samples taken by each authority was on a population basis. The samples purchased covered a wide range of foodstuffs, including bread, milk, apples, potatoes, brassica, tomatoes, breakfast cereals, meat, eggs, infant foods, canned fruit and vegetables, and tea, cider, etc.

The interim report was published before any statistical examination of the reports had been made and, therefore, any conclusions drawn must necessarily be tentative and subject to modification or even reversal after the survey is continued for a longer period. Certainly, a longer survey is needed before the significance of some of the conclusions can be assessed.

The examination of the samples taken during 1966/7 shows that traces of residues of pesticides were present in a significant number of the samples examined. In general, the amounts found were small and tended to follow a pattern that corresponded with the known use of pesticides upon certain crops. There were, however, some samples in which the residues did not fit in with normal good agricultural or horticultural practice, and others in which the origin of the pesticide was less obvious. The results indicated that there was no evidence of contamination sufficiently serious to be of significance to public health in the short term. None of the samples revealed gross contamination, but on the other hand, a large proportion examined contained traces of pesticides and in such samples the amounts, though too small to attract any doubt as to the fitness of the food for human consumption, were sometimes larger than had been expected for that particular pesticide or for that particular kind of food.

The significance in relation to human health of low levels of contamination found in certain foodstuffs is the subject of continuing world wide inquiry. The World Health Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in their evaluation of the toxicity of pesticide residues in food have endeavoured to establish figures for the "Acceptable Daily Intake" of each individual pesticide. This concentration is defined as: "The daily dosage of a chemical which during an entire lifetime appears to be without appreciable risk on the basis of the facts known at the time". "Without appreciable risk" is taken to mean the practical certainty that injury will not result, even after a lifetime of exposure. Unfortunately, only a limited number of "Acceptable Daily Intakes" have, so far, been formulated and in the absence of an established figure, it is recommended that the levels of pesticides be kept as low as possible.

The report on the second year of sampling, i.e. 1967/8, has not yet been published. It is, however, clear from the first interim report that the pesticide residues in food must be kept as low as practicable and there must be continuing vigilance.



## WATER SUPPLY

### Sources, Purification and Distribution

The City's water supply is derived partly from a moorland catchment area and partly by abstraction from the River Lune. The water from both sources is subjected to filtration and chlorination before distribution.

All dwellings in the City have an internal piped supply from the public mains.

### Sampling of Tap Water

Results of the samples of tap water submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and of swimming bath water sent for bacteriological examination, are given in the following tables:-

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

##### Drinking Water

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)
Tap Water ...	103	103	-	-
From Filter House	68	52 (1 void)	15	13

##### Swimming Bath Water

	Total No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli		Plate Count	
			Probable Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Baths	65	61	-	-	59	4

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER

In addition to the bacteriological quality of the water, it is necessary from time to time to have analyses made to ascertain whether or not the water contains harmful substances, e.g. metals such as lead, etc. During 1968, 18 samples were sent for analysis and extracts from the reports are given on pages 49 and 50.

(Results expressed in parts per million)

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**EXTRACT OF REPORTS ON CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER**  
(Results expressed in parts per million)

	28. 5.68	10. 6.68.	17. 6.68	17. 6.68	17. 6.68	22.10.68	19.11.68	19.11.68	19.11.68
Total Solids in Solution		64	128	74	100	88	96	56	84
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.		0.12	0.20	0.08	0.16	0.76			
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hours		0.24	0.36	0.16	0.28	1.40			
Ammonia		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.005	0.012	0.002	0.002	0.025			
Nitrogen as Nitrates		0.37	0.24	0.30	0.71	0.27			
Nitrogen as Nitrites		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Combined Chlorine		9	11	10	11	9			
Free Chlorine		0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01			
Free Carbon Dioxide	1								
Total Hardness (as CaCo <sub>3</sub> )	45	46	84	40	60	48			
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCo <sub>3</sub> )	28	24	58	24	40	22	24	10	23
Calcium (as CaCo <sub>3</sub> )	34		74	36	52	40	40	17	38
Lead	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.036	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02
Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Total Iron		0.24	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.34			
Apparent Colour		3 Hazen Units				25 Hazen Units			
pH. Value	7.7	7.4	8.1	9.1	7.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Fluoride (as F.)							0.04	0.02	0.02



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Details of premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following table:-

Number of rodent operatives employed - 2.

Surface Treatment

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
(a) Number of properties in district	15,015	18
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	231	6
(c) Number of (b) infested by - rats	77	6
- mice	91	5
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	146	2
(e) Number of (d) infested - rats	6	-
- mice	5	-

Disinfection and Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises carried out during the year is given in the following table:-

DISINFECTION (PREMISES)					
Premises Disinfected			Single Rooms Disinfected		
No. of Whole Houses	No. of Ships	No. of Other Premises	In Houses	In Ships	In Other Premises
-	-	-	-	-	-

Articles Disinfected

2 beds; 3 mattresses; 2 pillows; 1 chair.

Insect Pest Control

Twenty-nine Corporation houses, 27 other houses, and 31 other premises were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides and 2 wasps' nests were destroyed. Fuller information is given in the table below:-

Type of Premises Treated	Type of Infestation					Totals
	Bugs	Fleas	Ants	Cock-roaches	Others	
Corporation houses	-	9	15	5	-	29
Other houses	-	4	14	8	1	27
Other premises	-	-	4	26	1	31
Totals	-	13	33	39	2	87

Destruction of Moles

Treatment was carried out on 7 occasions for the extermination of moles in the parks and cemeteries.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

1.	Milk and Dairies Regulations, Regulation 27.	Dirty milk bottles.	Fined £20.
2.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling meat not of the quality demanded.	Unconditional discharge.





# SECTION "E"

## PORT HEALTH



# LANCASTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

During the last year or so, the use made of the port has changed. The present principal users are small container ships sailing to and from the Isle of Man, and small tankers carrying liquid industrial wastes for discharge about 30 miles out to sea. During 1968 a number of complaints were received concerning the latter use, but only in one case was a nuisance established and the firm took prompt action to avoid a recurrence.

The elaborate arrangements for health control required at a large port are not necessary at Glasson Dock.

## Section I - Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any Other Appointments Held
Robert W. Farquhar	Port M.O.H.	To 15/2/68	B.Sc.(Agri.), M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.	Divisional M.O.H., Health Division No. 2. )
H. Peter Ferrer	-do-	16/2/68 to 31/8/68	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	M.O.H., Carnforth U.D.C., ) M.O.H., City of Lancaster, )
John V. Dyer	-do-	From 1/9/68	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	M.O.H., Lancaster R.D.C., ) M.O.H., Lunesdale R.D.C. )
Frederick Shaw	Inspector to Port Health Authority.	1/12/43	Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Joint Board; D.P.A., F.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lancaster.

## Section II

### Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

Ships from	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1	280	-	)	-
Coastwise	213	41,767	-	) 14	-
Total	214	42,047	-	14	-

Section III

Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year

---

Passenger Traffic	...	Number of passengers	INWARDS	...	Nil
		Number of passengers	OUTWARDS	...	Nil

---

Cargo Traffic	...	Principal Imports:	Containers to and from Isle of Man.
		Principal Exports:	Potatoes; Effluent to Irish Sea.

---

Principal Ports from which the ships arrive:-

Foreign: Nil

Coastwise: Douglas, Belfast.

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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued - 22.



PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

INSPECTIONS				
Premises	Number on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power ...	16	1	-	-
With mechanical power ...	140	57	4	-
Other premises ... ..	2	-	-	-
Total	158	58	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects were discovered at a premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

DEFECTS FOUND					
	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred:		
			To H.M. Inspector		By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

2 Outworkers (Wearing Apparel) - Premises and conditions satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops; Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public; Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year ...	169	400	39	59	7
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	26	52	7	20	1
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year:-					
Space (S.5 (2)) ...	2	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	1	1	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

(d) No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises ... 265

(e) Details of any prosecutions during year ... Nil







